

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. tage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Panto-Ricoque No. 12. near Grand Hotel, and Elosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Impulses of Gratitude. Enterprising rumors attribute to Mr. CLEVELAND a double purpose in politics In the first place, as a starter, he is going to make the Hon. DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT of this town the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Having got his hand in again, Mr. CLEVE-LAND will proceed to bring about the nomination of the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts for President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1904.

Such, at least, is the programme arranged for the distinguished Jerseyman by those who certainly will not take an affidavit that they do not know what they are talking about.

If these are, in fact, Mr. CLEVELAND's selections, they do honor to his continuing sense of indebtedness for past services rendered to himself. He owes more, politically, to Mr. LAMONT than to any other man, living or dead. For years that modest but astute gentleman was Mr. CLEVELAND's guide, counsellor, friend, propeller, rudder, pilot, chief engineer, manual of political etiquette, reservoir of tact, and emergency wagon. The peculiar relation which long existed between Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. LAMONT was creditable to both, and it has become historical. So generally recognized is it that quite recently, when the owners of one of the ablest tugs in this harbor wanted to find the most appropriate name for a powerful little vessel whose special function was to pull ponderous craft through the intricacies of difficult channels, to keep them off the rocks and out of the mud. and to usher them finally into deep water and prosperous sailing, those owners unhesitatingly christened their tug the Daniel S. Lamont.

Mr. CLEVELAND likewise has reason to remember the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY with grateful emotion. For it was Mr. OLNEY who suggested, or inspired, or managed for him the two most creditable performances of his two terms in the White House; namely, the spirited and effective assertion of Federal authority against riotous interference by lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States in the second city of this nation; and, secondly, the courageous notification to Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine was in force and would be enforced with respect to the Venezuelan controversy. These are the acts of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration pally to Mr. OLNEY, first as Attorney-General and then as Secretary of State

What more natural, then, than that the ex-President, impelled by a lively sense of personal obligation, should lay aside temporarily the pen of the philosopher and the rod of the fisherman and return to active politics with generous is at liberty to conclude a reciprocity and unselfish intentions?

The Life Savers.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported favorably the bill providing pensions for members of the Life-Saving Service. The pension rate for the members of the crews is to be the same as that for seamen in the navy and privates in the army; for a superintendent of a station it will be the same as that of a Captain of the navy.

There is no braver, manlier or more faithful set of men in the public service or out of it than the life savers. They take great chances. They have long watches in the nastiest kind of weather. They are ready to fight with death every day. Every year sees them saving life heroically or dying in their duty, They get measly pay for as trying, difficult and dangerous work as there is in the world. Yet many of them contrive to marry on it, and when they go down, as some of them are sure to do, there are women and children left poor.

We don't want to praise too much these strong and simple men. Everybody knows what good service they do, but nobody who has not lived near or among them for a little can know what mighty fine fellows they are.

The West Wins the American Derby

Disappointments on the racetrack are matters of every-day occurrence; but the result of the Great American Derby may be said to constitute the most unpleasant surprise which the horsemen of this part of the country have experienced in a good many years. If Wyeth, the winner, and Lucien Appleby and Aladdin, who finished second and third respectively. had raced with horses of whose ability little was known, their performance on Saturday would have astonished nobody: terms, some of the best representatives

specially significant. Derby became an event of great interest in the East as well as in the West. the metropolitan stables have shipped many of their best thoroughbreds to Chicago in the hope of capturing the rich stake. In 1893 Mr. JAMES R. KEENE her intermediation, the sugar convensent the noted colts St. Leonards and tion should be submitted to the self-Chorister, which were accompanied by governing colonies, so that they might two other horses of marked ability; have an opportunity of giving their but the winner turned up in Boundless, adhesion to it. By that promise England a Westerner, and the Eastern stables was undoubtedly supposed to pledge had the meagre satisfaction of taking herself to use her utmost influence to second place with St. Leonards. In avert the concession of any preference, the year following the confidence of even to the sugars of Jamaica and Barthe Fast was placed in the great Domino; | badoes, by the self-governing colonies. but be, also, was defeated, and de- We arr e, then, at the conclusion

Oliver stable, came nearer to winning the American Derby in 1808, than any other distinctly Eastern horse. At the finish Warrenton was only a nose behind Pink Coat, the victor.

Horsemen about New York believed last year that the Derby " was theirs until the final result was announced Then, it will be remembered, the metropolitan turf was represented in the big event by the three well-known champions, Bonnibert, Beau Gallant and The Parader-the strongest representation, in the opinion of experts, that had, up to that time, carried the colors of the Eastern owners. The Parader was the only one of the trio which ran a fairly creditable race, he having finished third, three lengths behind Robert Waddell, the winner.

No one will attempt to dispute the sterling qualities of the four horses from the Atlantic coast which started in last Saturday's Derby, notwithstanding their failure. They are all known to be animals of a high class. Very likely, however, a mile and a half, the Derby distance, is further than they like to go, particularly on a slow track while, on the other hand, their Western rivals may be better in a race of that length than in a shorter one, or one over the more usual distance of a mile or a mile and a quarter.

At all events, the equine giants of the East and those of the West have met, and the former have been beaten. and, apparently, beaten fairly. The true sportsman, of course, knows no such word as "fail," and the Derby of 1903 is likely to be as interesting, every bit, as that of Saturday. Meantime, we cheerfully applaud the winner of this year's race.

What Can Cuba Do? Those Senators who have refused to shield Cuban industry from ruin by permitting their products to be sold at a profit in our market through a reduction of the duties levied by the Dingley tariff overlook the strain to which the course pursued by them may subject the relations between the new Cuban Government and the people of the island. The owners of sugar plantations and their employees are likely to demand that the relief refused by the United States shall be sought elsewhere by the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with some other foreign country.

The conclusion of such a reciprocit treaty by Cuba is not forbidden by the so-called Platt Amendment of the insular Constitution. This will be evident if we quote the text of the provision that the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or compact with any foreign Power or Powers which will impair, or tend to impair, the independence of Cuba; nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign Power or Powers to obtain by colonization or, for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgement in, or control over, any portion of said island." No reasonable person will pretend that the independence of Cuba would be impaired or threatened by a reciprocity treaty strictly confined to an agreement that all or some of the products of a foreign country should be admitted to the insular market on preferential terms in return which shine brightest in the record, for corresponding concessions to Cuban and their presence there is due princi- sugar and tobacco. We should have no just ground, therefore, for remonstrance be constrained by popular distress and clamor to try to secure in some other quarter the outlet for Cuban products which we have declined to furnish.

While, however, Cuba, theoretically, treaty without reference to the United States, she would encounter practical difficulties in finding an acceptable partner in the desired arrangement. We need not point out that no European producer of beet-root sugar-that is to say, neither Germany, nor France, nor Prussia, nor Austria, nor Belgium, nor Holland-would consent to facilitate the admission of Cuba's cane sugar to its home markets. England, in return for the free admission of her manufactures into Cuba, might agree to give Cuban sugar a preference in the British market for the short term intervening before Sept. 1, 1903, when the sugar convention framed at Brussels will come into force. After that date, however, and during the duration of the convention, England is forbidden to grant any preference in her market, even to colonial cane sugar, as against the beet-root sugars imported from the European continent. It is absurd to suppose that she could do for Cuba what she could not do for her own colonies. What is true of England is true of Holland. The Government of the Netherlands agreed at Brussels that, during the duration of the convention, sugars from Dutch colonies should not be admitted into the Netherlands at a lower tariff than that applied to sugars from any of

the contracting countries. But, it may be asked, could not Cuba procure from her old mother country, Spain, through a reciprocity treaty, a part of the help for which she has appealed to us in vain? We answer that Spain, like England and Holland, is a party to the Brussels sugar convention, and, even if Cuba were now her colony, would be prohibited after Sept. 1, 1903, from admitting Cuban sugars into the Spanish market on terms more favorable than those granted to the beetroot product of European countries. but the fact that they then met, on even The only considerable consumers of sugar that are not directly bound by of the American turf makes their success the Brussels sugar convention are Canada and Australasia. If they, through During the last ten years, or since the their respective legislatures, should insist upon entering into reciprocal trade relations with independent Cuba, it is improbable that England would presume to interpose a veto, although she promised at Brussels that, through

badly. Warrenton, from the that the (ban Government while the-

oretically competent, would, in practice, prove unable to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with any foreign consumer of sugar except the United States. would be difficult, however, to make the Cuban people understand why all overtures to that end would prove fruitless. and President PALMA's failure to save the chief insular industry from the prostration with which it is now threatened might give rise to discontent and agitation that would have serious results.

Varsity and 'Versity.

Now when the college crews are near their hour of glory, a zealous conservator of English writes us from the fulness of a pained heart:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Allow m. to suggest that the use of the word tor, rather, word slaughtered by decapitation "varsity" in our newspapers is not justified either by etymology, authority or usage in this country.

" Hecause the flow Bells boy speaks of a ' loldy. polper or a 'varsity' it does not seem that TH Sux should advocate the usage. Suppose, in the interests of philology, as well as abbreviation and picturesqueness, you use the word "versity." Then some time in the future, we may see "versities riumphing over 'varsities' over the chessboar in field athletics, in rowing, sailing, polo, and, above all, to purity of language.

"Incidentally the publication of this letter may ead to eliciting the fact that Oxford and Camdige are univarsities, while Harvard, Columbia Yue and Princeton are universities.

"NEW YORE, June 10. J. E. HINDON HYDE." Do we advocate the use of " 'varsity?" We didn't know it. It seems to us that somewhere in the dark background and abysm of time the college crew, even when the college was a university in name, was simply and affectionately called "the crew;" and the university baseball team was "the nine." Merely this, and nothing more. Are the undergraduates more magnificent of language now? Has "the eleven" been ousted by the "'Varsity eleven?" From the heights of his antiquity, the ancient graduate ventures to appeal to the fortunate youths of to-day. Surely "the crew," "the nine," "the eleven," the lacrosse team " and so on are still in good use in yard and campus.

'Varsity'' is an importation and was an affectation. Still, if it is in general use in the colleges, what is the use of kicking against that use? We cannot slam the door in the face of every word we don't like. "'Versity" is better and more natural than "'varsity" and should prevail. Let the better word beat if it can and meanwhile lose no

New Name for Upper Seventh Avenue There has been a renewal of the projet recently submitted to the Board of Aldermen for the adoption of a new and more euphonious name for Seventh avenue above One Hundred and Tenth street. While Sixth avenue above the Park has the name of Lenox, and Eighth venue between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is officially called Central Park West, and Ninth avenue above Fifty-ninth street, is Columbus, Tenth avenue being Amsterdam and Eleventh avenue West End, only Seventh evenue in that part of town retains its numerical designation. It is now proosed that Seventh avenue, north of Cenral Park, should be otherwise named and the Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways has been instructed to hold

Upper Seventh avenue is one of the most important and most popular of New York's driveways. By many persons the designation "The Drive" is favored as most appropriate. The advocates of historical designation for New York thoroughfares propose a name for upper Seventh avenue which they regard as both appropriate and historical. It is "Knowlton Drive." KNOWLTON was the patriot hero of the what is known as Morningside Heights. in which the American troops under KNOWLTON of the Connecticut rangers were gallantly led against the King's troops. KNOWLTON was killed and his memory has been henored by those retaining interest in Revolutionary themes, but by such persons exclusively, it would

Seventh avenue above One Hundred and Tenth street is a distinct thoroughfare from lower Seventh avenue, and the adoption of a distinguishing name for it. Knowlton Drive or some other. appears to be justifiable.

The Electrical Engineer.

To many a boy of sixteen or seventeen who is beginning to ponder what part in the world he can play best or what part is the best to play, the convention at Great Barrington of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers must have seemed the great and most interesting thing of last week. To men, also, the new profession is fascinating; and it draws irresistibly to itself much of the best talent of the time. It is not too much to say that no other profession is likely to do so much for the material progress of mankind in this century. Electrical science is still in its swaddling clothes. Wonders beside which the tales of SINDBAD and ALADDIN are but last year's almanaes may be and are expected of it. Transportation, manufacturing, domestic economy are yet to be revolutionized by it. The age of steam should seem slow, moss-backed and dull in comparison with the age of electricity.

And that, in its turn, may have to yield the palm to some discovery of later and wiser ages. The world has crept and walked long. Now it is a lightning express.

It appears from a report of the Censu Bureau that during 1900 121 032 540 collars and cuffs and 10,3 16,416 shirts were manuactured in the United States. Here is a pennyworth of shirt to an intolerable deal of collar and cuff. We call the wrath of our accomplished friend, the Providence Journal's arbiter of elegancies, to this gross case of " sartorial immorality." There should be substantially the same number of collars as of shirts and only twice as many cuffs as shirts; and, as our friend Providence Plantations will not fail to arge firmly and severely, the cuffs and collar should of right be integral parts of the shirt. To change the collar without changing the shirt, to wear "reversible" and partially soiled cuffs is to be guilty of a mild deception and of a less mild violation of the Clean Linen Code. The rule against detached " collars has fallen into comparative disuse, but the separable cuff still unpardonable, at least in Providence.

Music, heavenly maid, is young again and singing rapturously in Jersey City. There were sixteen singers, eight men and eight maids, in the choir of the Zion Lutheran Church of that town. Six and six have been married; one and one are to be married next week; one and one are engaged All married or accounted for. There has been an impression that harsh discord and unpleasing sharps are too much the rule in church choirs. This irresistible concord in Jersey City should shame the daws that have pecked at the singing birds. The choir of Zion Lutheran Church is disbanded, but there must be plenty of loving souls eager to enter that loft

The chorus girls have begun to organize and is near autumn it is likely that they will be able dictate to the managers.—Milluriable Sentinel.

The world will see the chorus girls con quer the managers without more sympathy for the conquered than human nature usually accords to the under dog. If the union can corner the chorus girl market they may use their power of dictation to the managers so as to keep the latter on the very ragged edge of business failure and the world will still smile upon the girls But if the managers engage other chorus girls to work for them at less prices, the union girls must not pull their hair or scratch their faces in order to keep them out of work. Dictation founded on physical violence would be unfair play, against the law and unladylike.

Governor Arcock of North Carolina has offered a reward for evidence that will convict the lynchers of two colored boys in Salisbury last week. One of the boys, a desperado of ten, was not present at the murder for which he and his brother were decorated by King Lynch with the hemp cravat. Doubtless the thoughtful citi zens at the lynching sociable argued that he was constructively present and that if he was not a murderer last week, he would be some other week. This is the great legal principle of nunc pro ture. As to the elder brother, if he didn't commit the murder, who did?

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIR, otherwise * ELIJAH II.." is building up a code of the minor morals for his faithful followers in Zion City. They must, if men, be copious of whiskers even as their venerated prophet is. They must go to bed at to P. M. They must give the greeting " Peace to thee! and answer that greeting with " Peace be multiplied to thee!" As ELIJAH II. has been at war during all his reign in Zion City and is continuously discharging epithets and commination, "War to thee!" would be a more appropriate salutation in his kingdom. DOWIE resembles the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and the Hon. ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY in this regard: he talks peace and makes war on most of mankind

CARRIEDTHE MESSAGE TOGARCIA Capt. Rowan. Hero of the Cuban Cam-

paign. Returns From the Philipp SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 .- A hero of the uban campaign returned on the transpor Sherman from Manila. He is Capt. Andrew Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry. who carried the message from President McKinley to Gen. Garcia at the outbreak of the hostilities between the United States and Spain, traversing the jungles of Cuba at right, skirting the Spanish posts and oftentimes narrowly escaping death as a spy. Gen. Miles is authority for the statement that the success of Capt. Rowan in delivering President McKinley's message to Gen. Garcia kept 20,000 Spanish troops away from Santiago.

After the victory in Cuba Capt. Rowan with his regiment went to the Philippines, sailing from this port on July 24, 1899, on the transport Tartar, under command of Snyder, now Brigadier-General retired Capt Rowan has seen extensive service in the islands, but returns in good condition. He will be stationed indefi-nitely on Angel Island,

Intelligent Express Horses.

From the Express Gazette It is remarkable how much these faithful animals learn which is of assistance to the driver. The stop without teiling when driven up to the curl battle of Harlem Heights, fought on ing, and when the driver steps on the wagon they without being spoken to. An express hors will learn to slow up when approaching a railroad crossing and look up and down the track to see if a train is approaching. If he sees any cars in motion he will stop immediately until the cars have crossed in front of him. There is no danger of his ever getting run over or of damaging a wagon. He will walk right up to an engine and will stand The constant driving over paved streets very hard on horses, and usually but a few years

Same Old Whisker Still.

Wine producers have never hesitated to utilize all that physics, chemistry, and biology can do for them, champagne is frozen and wines are pasteurised; and, if need be, sugared or plastered The manufacture of whiskey stands still, and dis officers, exorcising any improved method with the epithet "doctor," view with mistrust any technique other than the one adopted by their foreenithet "doctor,

Strong Against the Hall of Records. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE. Is it possible as I saw a few days ago, that they are going to let that abomination, the old Hall of Records, remain? Now, anybody can see what a fine view of the park there would be from the Bridge if that was away. The Long Islanders coming over would have an entrancing sight, good for any kind of eyes. Instead of which we must buck up against that unsightly pile of mud. Away with it! Away with it! BROOKLTN. June 20. C. MILLARD.

Whisker Punch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -SIT. It IS AD AMAZ ing circumstance that in this gigantic city there are occasionally found in shrines of liacchus menials who know not how to make such a simple drink as who know not how to make such a simple drink as a whiskey punch. Not iong ago I was in a place in Thirtieth street not far from Broadway, and called for this bevarage. The bartender seemed to know nothing of the pharmaceutleal article syrupus simplex, known to the liquor trade as "gum," which is simply a strong solution of sugar He poured some cold water into a giass and clumsily endeavored to dissoive a quantity of sugar in it with a spoon. Then he added some whiskey and chopped lee, stirred this with the spoon, and finally put in two slices of lemon to give a decorative effect. For this extraordinary beverage a fancy price was charged, capping the climat.

It is needless to say that there was no taste of temon whatever about this drink. The man simply hadn't the faintest idea of what constitutes a whiskey punch. No intelligent bartender needs to be told that a whiskey punch requires lemon juice and the vigorous use of a shaker. The addition of slices of temon is simply ornamental and useless. It has no effect on the taste, and, unlike the gaudy decorations of certain fancy drinks such as mint juicp, it does not impress the drinker.

INDIONANT PUNCE CONNOISEER. a whiskey punch. Not long ago I was in a pla

usual. Sterling Heilig describes Santos Dumont' flying experiments at Monte Carlo, George Madder

tary Long and Capt. Mahan write appreciatively of Admiral Sampson, Miss Stone continues her ac-count of her life among the brigands. Dr. Henry C. Rowland, lately a Surgeon of Volunteers, writes of "Fighting Life in the Philippines," and there are acceptable contributions by many other approved writers. Harper's Monthly Magazine for July is a good number, from its blue front cover to its creamy

yellow back cover, there is nothing in it that one picture makers, all unite in a successful attempt to turn out a great number of a great magastue. To name the most successful would be to reproduce the entire list of contributors. It is a regular "caucus race," where all are winners, and all abould receive prizes

INDIANA GENIUS EXPLAINED. Literary Activity of the Photos

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Return-ing to our literary pawpaws. The Hoosier School"—it seems apparent that every coureous and considerate Hoosier she deavor, as far as may be possible, to throw light upon the theme which seems so distressfully perplexing to the literary world outside of Indiana. To such Eastern people as still consider Indiana geographically "out West"—of course, no argument is offered: their density is past penetration. But to those who place Indiana in "the middle Nest," amiable elucidation of the supposable mystery should be attempted without cesation. Let us have no mystery about the literary arrival of the Hoosier-mysterice are odious and sensational they are "Chirego-American so to speak.

Personally, I hold New York responsible

for the prevailing idea that there exists any inystery whatever concerning the literunfolding of the Hoosier. In 1843 a Brooklyn clergyman and Princeton gradsate—the Rev. Baynard R. Hall-after an eight years' residence in Indiana, where he operated a tanbark mill and taught in young Bloomington University published through Messrs. Appleton, a wild book on his life in Indiana, entitled "The New Purchase." The book was a jumbled, incoherent mass of notes on early Indiana, thrown together with utter disregard of literary style or unity, and calculated to disseminat the impression that Indiana was peopled by a crude and curious race of beings, who not only could not read or write, but could never be taught to read and write. As "The New Purchase" edition of 1,000 copies sold almost entirely in the East, Dr. Hall's carleature of the State which gave him lihood for eight years saturated the East-ern mind with such permanence that the Eastern mind has never since been able to regard the State of Indiana with clear and unbiased vision. As many British people still expect all Americans to look and act like Indians, so the Eastern mind continues to marvel that natives of Indiana should emit any intelligible sounds except war whoops. Any such mystery which exists is a spot on the Eastern lens; and by no means a blemish on fair little Indiana.

If a differentiation must be traced, however, to account for Indiana's alleged liter-

If a differentiation must be traced, however, to account for Indiana's alleged literary supremacy over adjacent States of equal age and opportunity, let us seek it in a few Hoosier characteristics. All successful and abiding literature springs from genuineness, and the Hoosier, by reason of his phoneer ancestry, is nothing if not genuine. Literary airs and pretension are not for the men and women who love to remember that their great-grandfathers swung the axe and tilled the soil. On this same honest basis, too, Indiana has had a wonderfully good education in clean journalism. No sensational newspaper has ever thriven long in Indiana soil. The few Hoosiers who desire yellow journals import them from Boston, New York, St. Louis or Cincinnati. This holds good of Hoosier authorship, as well. Propriety goes hand in hand with common sense, and no Hoosier authorship, as well. Propriety goes hand in hand with common sense, and no Hoosier author has ever perpetrated a book for which his State has had to blush.

Partly, too, it may be, the literary fertility of Indiana is due to geographical situation. A Boston woman who once visited Indiana announced her belief that Indiana people were a remarkably happy admixture of all good national traits; that they had the breeziness of the West, tempered by the inherited culture of the East, the energy of the North combined with the open-heartedness and sentiment of the South.

Acknowledging our State, then, on external assertion and internal manifestation, to be a centre of astounding common sense and a garden spot of astonishing literary achievement, on all points logical and in no way unexplainable, let the dazzling claim be further upheld by the assertion that the Hoosier, even the literary Hoosier, sees things as they are. While we lovingly fan the fame of our men and women who have won literary and commercial success, we are not deceived in regard to them—they do not deceive themselves—they do not deceive each other. Indiana knows that Ben Hur is a classic, that James Whitco

another true poet. When Poultney Bige-low felt called upon to pronounce Booth Tarkington 'the monumental Tarkington, Indiana did not like it, and Mr Tarkington doubtless regretted the over-enthusiastic phrase Charles Major's vitality of narra-tion is recognized in Indiana, as elsewhere, as the main quality which gives his novels nonularity.

There is not so much "gush" in Indiana There is not so much "gush" in Indiana over Indiana authors as outside reports would seem to indicate. Our enthusiasm may be "great and beautiful," but it is also discriminating. An old Indiana newspaper man never would let his wffe criticise his work, because, as he stated it. "Eliza is so foolish that she likes everything I write." Not so Indiana. Possibly her restrained regard for her vounger authors is another "miz-maze of mystery." She admires them heartily, but tentatively, for her good, and for their own good, somewhat a la Mrs. Todgers in "Martin Chuzzlewit," who viewed her boarders with heartfelt affection beaming out of one eye and honest opinion "glaring out of the other." A BORN HOOSIER.

Landon's Fire Trars. From the Lancet. We are sure that if a practical inquiry

were set on foot as to the extent of the pro-vision generally made in the buildings of for protection against fire an appalling conclusion would be reached. eral lives have been lost recently in London fires because there was no way of escape London is undoubtedly swarming on all ides with death-traps only ready to claim their victims when a fire has broken out. Every one is aware of the difficulties which have to be faced when the question of the efficient protection of life shut up in build-ings in a congested area is approached. In probably the majority of buildings in London it is impossible even to escape to the roof and thence to gain a safe refuge on the adjoining premises. We know at least of one instance, that of well-known bank premises, in which the boundaries of the property are marked on the roof by ugiv spiked fences. While it is true that even this way of escape is not easy, it is certain that in a greater number of instances no such thing as a fire ladder is available.

How painful and appailing the outcome can be is evident from the terrible results of the non-existence of any means of escape at a fire which occurred in the city on Monday last. The example is all the more remarkable since the fire broke out in broad daylight, at 5 o clock in the afternoon, and within 500 yards of the chief city fire station. The first call, indeed, came to the brigade by a messenger on foot. In spite of the proximity of the rescue station, ten lives were sacrificed in this fire because there were no means of escape and because the rescue appliances could not reach the upper floors, where several poor operatives were in danger. The fire escape was too short by a few feet. On the morning after the fire one of our representatives visited the scene, and he states that the building was not a remarkably high one, and not so high as thousands of others in London streets.

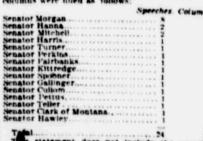
The fire brigade authorities must be aware of the length of their fire escapes, and they must surely also know the extreme height of the largest buildings in the netropolis and yet in this instance the fire escape, and they must surely also know the extreme height of the largest buildings in the netropolis and yet in this instance the fire escape failed to reach the top floor of the building. Frima face, there would seem to be divulged in this occurrence a distinct and serious defect in the machinery of the brigade. London it is impossible even to escape to the roof and thence to gain a safe refuge

Statistics of the Great Canal Debate.

An examination of the Congressional Record Senator Morgan's eight speeches, 172 columns

Senator Hanna's two speeches in favor of the

Panama route filled 42 columns in the Record, Sena-tor Mitchell occupying the same amount of space with two speeches for Nicaragua. The entire 412



CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22 - Physicians in this State are greatly concerned over

NEGRO INSANITY INCREASING.

Hed Liquer Said in Southern "Blind Tigers

and the tise of Brugs to Blame.

what they believe to be the alarming in crease of insanity among negroes. Years ago this disease was the colored population, but it appears to be spreading. According to estimates made by Dr. Babcock, superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, this now is worse than ever before.

Many reasons are assigned, but it is the opinion of leading physicians that the common use of drugs and bad whisken is in a large measure responsible. Ten years ago the suicide of a negro was such rare occurrence that it attracted universal attention. Nowadays such an or currence is unnoticed.

There are probably more insane negroe There are probably more insane negroes in the State institution at Columbia than at any other time in its history. They are sent in from all sections of South Carolina, the majority going from towns and cities. In Charleston crazy negroes are picked up almost every day, and while many of them are released after a brief term in the hospital, a considerable number develop such violent symptoms that it is found necessary to ship them to Columbia. It is seldom that the asylum negroes are cured, and many of them die

that it is found necessary to ship them to Columbia. It is seldom that the asylum negroes are cured, and many of them die after violent suffering. The State authorities give the colored people the most humane treatment, yet it does not seem possible wholly to restore their minds.

One of the oldest physicians of Charleston told the Sun correspondent recently that in the days of slavery it was most uncommon to find an insane negro. The spread of the disease he attributes to rough living, liquor and drugs. Along the coast the negroes are addicted to the use of opiates, cocaine heing the drug which is most commonly used. Among the thousands of vicious negroes who work in the rock fields, opium is a popular drug, and almost any form of "hop" is relished, The left arm of a black prisoner, captured recently, was fearfully lacerated by continued jabs from a hypodermic syringe. The police here believe that Bill Simmons, a negro who killed his wife and then attempted suicide several days ago, was a victim of cocaine. He had been using the drug steadily for days, and while under its influence he drank a pint of corn whiskey, which made him a maniac for the time being.

being.
Usually, when a crime of this kind is committed the first impulse of the negro is to escape. Simmons did not move. He turned the pistol to his head and fired the pistol to his head and size in the light of the light of the light in the light of and was still trying to put bullets in his body when the weapon was seized by by-

A Freak of Language Memory.

From the Lancet. An interesting and minute account of the action of memory in delirium is given by a doctor in the Lancet. The patient was a woman to years of age, suffering from broncho

in the delirium. From the night of March 7 until the evening of the 13th (when the temperature fell suddenly) she was some times wandering while awake and continu ally talking in her sleep, but when spoken to would be perfectly sensible and so long as she was engaged with one of the attendants or doctor would answer questions, &c. When the temperature fell on the 18th, she became quite delirious and remained so until the 16th when she gradually returned to reason. On the night of the 18th and on the 14th she was found to be speaking in a language unknown to those about her. It sounded as if she was repeating some poetry sometimes, or carrying on a conversation at others. She repeated the same poem time after time. This language was found to be Hindustani. On the 14th, in the evening, the Hindustani began to be mixed with English and she spoke to, and of, friends and relations of her girlhood. On the 15th the Hindustani had disappeared altogether and she was talking appeared altogether and she was talking a better date in English. ally talking in her sleep, but when spoker

to, and of, friends of a later date in English, French and German.

The patient was born in India, which country she left at the age of 3 years and landed in England, after a five months' veyage, before she was 4 years old. Ip to the time she landed she had been under the care of Indian servants and spoke no English at all, her only language being Hindustani. On her coming to England the ayah was sent back and she then began to learn English and from that time had never spoken Hindustani. and from that time had never spoken Hin-dustani. She apparently, on the 13h, went back in her delirium to her very earliest days when she spoke again the first language she ever heard. The poem was found to be some-thing which the ayahs are in the habit of repeating to their children and the conver-sations were apparently with the native ser-yants, one being recognized as a request beand from that time had ne vants, one being recognized as a request that she might be taken to the bazear to buy sweets. A lady who has lived much of her life in India and who speaks the language translated some of the conversations which the patient carried on with her imaginary

Through the whole delirium there could be recognized a sequence. As time went on the friends she spoke of were of later date and she took events in their proper order. She apparently began at the beginning of her life and went through it until on March 16, she had reached the time when she was married and had her children growing up, boy and girl. It is curious that after a lapse of sixty-six years, during which time she had not spoken Hindustani, this language of her early childhood should be recalled in delirium. The patient now speaks English, French and German (one as fluently as the other), but although she knows a few Hindustani words she is quite unable to speak the Through the whole delirium there could

Stants of a Convict Genius.

From the Clereland Plain Dealer. Columbus, Ohio, June 16.-A. E. Wykoff of Chillicothe, Mo., is applying to Gov. Nash for a sardon for George Hon, a converof an order for 25 cents' worth of tobacco. Hon was the first prisoner confined in the new West inion tail. The contractors offered a prize of \$100 to any prisoner who would escape from the cells. It was but twenty four hours before Hon was at liberty. The sheriff put two bloodhounds Hon stole the dogs and sold then on his track. to a farmer for \$5. At Manchester he stole the laprobe and cushion from the buggy of the sheriff. He reached Wisconsin, was recaptured and brought

The contractors refused to pay the \$100 to Hon on the ground that he had been aided by some one on the inside. He employed an attorney and brought suit, but lost his case.

Mysterious Intimation.

Governor Montague of Virginia made a very favor able impression on the Northern Democrats at the Tilden Club gathering. He is handsome, culti-vated, eloquent, prudent, progressive and straight as, being only 40, he is too young ever to have fired a shot at the Union. He was in pluafores when Lee autrendered, and he has not been a fountain or a factor of Bourbonism since.

Remarks of the Man From Missours es, stranger, I'm a man from of Missours And it's likely you'll be thinkin' I'm a fool Per I tell you I'm a feetin' mad as

Fifty thousand pounds they voted fer the vi-count Fifty thousand thumps was all they give But I'm here to say, that reckonin' by my count, They must 'v' been reversin' of the rule,

The rule for the rewardin' of the winner. In the person of the feller who has won it. Fer as surely as a mortal man's a sinner,
"Twas the mule an' not the Kitchener who done it

Did the vi count tote pe rvisions fer the army! Did the vi count drag the guns across the veid: Did they ever cuss the vi-count, please infor-As if he had no feelin's to be felt?

Did they ever kick the vi count in the atomach When he couldn't pull the wagons through

Did they ever hide behind him, like a hummork An' save themseives by lettin' out his blood No, they didn't. An' I tell you that the story Your gran'children will be studyin' in school Will say that Krüger still 'ud held Pretery

An' that's the thing what makes me mad as fury So I tell you I'm a warm one from Mu

LOCAL OPTION'S EFFECT

ase Hereabouts of Towns Where No Liquer is Sold Lawfully

Neither New York nor Massachuse a Prohibition State, nor is Connection All three contribute largely to the interna revenue taxes of the Government, New York to the extent of nearly \$50,000,000 in a vest argely from breweries; Massachusetts ,500,000, largely from the tax on distilled iquors, notably rum, and Connecticut \$3,000,000. Connecticut being one of the large tobacco-producing States, with an acreage of 10,000 under cigar leaf

But although there is no prohibition stablished by law in any of these three States, the prohibition territory in each which varies according to the elections of each year, not only is considerable but shows The latest reports from Hartford give as

the result of the last State election in Cor necticut on the question of licensing lines. selling the fact that out of 168 towns in the State, 94 declared for no-license and 14 for license, a gain for no-license of three towns over the previous year. The three large towns in the State having no license are Stonington, Groton and Plainfield In New York the local option features of

the Liquor Tax law apply to the 230 towns In the cities liquor tax certificates are issue on demand; in the towns, certificates car be issued only in conformity with an ex-pression of the wishes of the voters at the ballot box. This table shows the num ber of towns where the sale of liquor is permitted or prohibited:

Year mitted hibited. Year. 500 500 202 1901 500 657 276 1902

The prohibition territory in New York rated cities and towns. 125 are now under rohibition. Boston, Springfield, Lawrence, owell, Lynn, Fall River and New Bedford are the chief license places in the Bay State The minor towns are mostly for prohibition

TO BRIDGE STRAIT OF CANSO.

A. L. Waddell Undertakes a Greek Engineering Task.

SYDNEY, C. B., June 22 .- The bridging of he Strait of Canso between Cape Breton and the mainland of Nova Scotia will be undertaken at once. The task is an immense one, involving great enginering difficulties and an outlay of about \$5,000,00 J. A. L. Waddell of Kansas City has been engaged to oversee the work. He is a Canadian, and has been knighted by the Emperor of Japan. He was at one time Professor of civil engineering in the Un

versity of Japan. Mr. Waddell says that the bridge will be cantilever, with a span of 1,900 feet, the longest in the world, and will have a height of 58 feet clear above high water. The bridge will span the Strait between Port Hastings, on the Cape Breton side, and Cape Porcupine on the Nova Scotian shore a distance of 2,800 feet. Two immens-

a distance of 2,800 feet. Two immense piers will be sunk near either shore in about 10 feet of water. The bridge is designed for double tracking.

Mr. Waddell says that it will be the finest bridge in the world. A tunnel, he said, would be practically impossible. An agreement has been reached between Mr. Waddell and the incorporators, authorizing Mr. Waddell to proceed with the work. The construction of this bridge will remove all of this bridge will remove all construction of this bridge will remove al delays and inconveniences now exper-enced in crossing this strait.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Torchen lace of any pattern can now be made y one machine, owing to a recent invention is

Bertin statisticians have found that only set Christian names are employed for the 41,000 chill

In Berlin a student who wrote for the newspaper has been fined heavily for publishing the substance of a professor's lectures in his articles without

Kent's county council has decided that hab guage of the statute regulating the lighting chicles is general enough to cover perambulate Greek architects have decided that the Erect heum at Athens must be restored if it is to be preening the building and to putting in place the fram

Berila's watchful police authorities have issuea warning against leed drinks in summer weather as being injurious to health. People are warned not to drink beverages that are colder than A seated marble statue of the Empress Faustina

the III-famed wife of the philosopher Marcus Aure itus, has been dug up in the Roman Forum. To statue is complete, but is broken in four pieces and the face has been mutilated. Leipzig University has had the good fortune unusual for German universities, of receiving a \$250,000 bequest from a private individual. It

was obtained after a complicated law suit with the University of Vienna. J. B. Matzenauer, who died recently at Appence in Switzerland, was the last mon who was subje to judicial torture in that country. He was accused of murder in the 10s and subjected to the necessive and other medieval machines without con

fessing He was later shown to be innocent. Some of the late Lord Henry Bentinck's brand which had passed into the possession of Mr. Chaplin, was sold in London lately, the 1700 vinta seiling for \$18 a bottle, a record prior, and the to at from \$15 to \$16 a bottle. Hork of 1861 and f \$100 a dozen.

vation in English cricket, limiting the game single day. A trial match was played at each side being limited to two hours and t utes, the side making the greater number in that time being the winner. Parma's famous Pelace library now belongs to

Italy, by an arrangement with the former defamily. The latter gives up all claims in consider family. The latter gives up all claims in c of Duke Charles III., who was assassinated a li amounting to 1,300,000 lire

A boundary dispute between two English ties seems rather belated, but Westmoreland Lancashire are quarrelling over Lake Winder The former county claims that the lake is wh within its precinets, while Lancashire has strong evidence that the dividing line runs into all the middle of the lake. A five-days' sale of Signor Bardin's wedge

works of art and bric & brac brought in \$120 London. The highest price was tally for a 10 century bronze statuette of Hercules. Price Antonio Poliniacio, for which \$30,000 p at Luiz sale of French pictures in Pa \$295,000, Corot's Le Lac de Gorde br and his "Le Matin" \$20,000.

Rembrandt's Old Woman, " from the F. Milliken of New York, was sold y for \$28,165. Velasquez's The and Turner's "Dunstanborough Casts same collection, brought \$12,775 and \$4 tively. An anonymous portrait of brought \$8.353. Van Dyck's Edwards, 176, and his "Earl of Arundel" \$2.520

By the accession of the new Earl of the heater six British secular peerages are now held men. They are the Marquis of North Earls of Chichester, Devon and Straff-Ponsonby, who is also Irish Earl of Ber and Baron Scarsdale, the father of Lord Viceroy of India, Another Irish peer Vis. Molesworth, is also a clergyman. The lie Devon, 91 years of age, is the second older

Twenty three letters by Charles separately brought \$2,018 in Landon recent-cieven letters by Shelley sold in one lot br \$805. The original manuscripts of Keats's unheard, unseen," and the "Hymn to Apel for \$345 and that of parts of "Cap and beds" \$1. Lamb's "The King and Queen of iteats" lets \$1,200, a first edition of Keats's "Lamia, co and of his "Endymon, 334. Pope's suboffi-manuscript of "The Pastorals" brought Shall be D. G. Rossetti's manuscript of Heary the Lep-2200. A first edition of Pope's "The hape of Lock" was sold for \$305, one of the Waverly Nove \$425 and one of Charles Lever's works \$505. Gan Douglas's "The Poles of Honour," 1558, brong \$475 and "The Famous Victories of Henry the Fift.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's